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# LECTURES

ON

# GREEK PROSE COMPOSITION

*With Exercises*

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which he has learnt; and instead of merely doing the piece himself, and then reading the version of it by another hand, he would have the reasons put out before him in black and white, at every point, why each sentence and clause was turned in such a way, and not in such another.

In such a treatment there is sure to be a certain amount of repetition, which will perhaps be for some students superfluous; but, in the first place, it is often inevitable, as cases are constantly occurring where old principles have to be applied in a slightly new way, which without the re-statement the student might miss; and in the next place, even where the point is the same as before, repetition may be necessary for the thorough mastery of it. I venture to hope that for the average, whose interests I have had in view all along, the repetitions in these Lectures will not be found excessive.

I have also naturally kept in mind the obvious distinctions between the three principal Attic prose styles,—Narrative, Rhetorical, and Philosophical. The passages in the first ten Lectures are accordingly historical; the next six are from speeches; and the remaining four are such as might be set to be done into the style of Plato.

The notes on Structure and Idiom which are prefixed to the Lectures are intended mainly as a kind of *catalogue raisonné* of the points chiefly treated in the course of the Lectures themselves.

*I hope they will serve the double purpose of an index*

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to the Lectures, enabling the student to find at once what points are discussed in the Lectures, and where the discussion is to be found, and also as a collection of similar instances, so that he may gain additional mastery over any point he is considering by the helpful method of comparison.

Of the fifty Exercises which, in deference to the opinion of experienced friends, I have added to the end of the Lectures, 1 to 28 are Narrative, 29 to 39 are Oratorical, and the remainder are intended to be turned into Platonic Greek. I ought to add that one of the Lectures (No. 3) deals with a passage from Messrs. Sargent and Dallin's excellent work, *Materials and Models*, and that I have the kind permission of my friend Mr. J. Y. Sargent to use it here.

I have only to add that I shall be very grateful to any one who uses the book if he will send me any correction or suggestion.

OXFORD, 1886.



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iii. 2. delay might cause loss of the prize	ἦν μέλλωσι, φοβερὸν εἶναι μὴ, etc.
iii. 4. with destruction awaiting	μέλλοντα ἀπολέσθαι
iv. 3. violence would be an affront	χαλεπῶς ἂν φέρειν εἰ βιάσαιντο
iv. 4. services put in requisition	χρηῆσθαι
v. 2. yielded to his urgency	προθυμουμένῳ ἐπίθετο
ix. 3. never disappointed of their aims	ἀεὶ ὧν ἐφίεντο τυχεῖν
x. 4. a project had been on foot	παρεσκευάζον
xii. 5. in my conscience	κατ' ἑμαυτόν
xiii. 1. present convulsions	στασιάζουσιν

§ 2. Further examples, where the *personalising* tendency of Greek is shown.

i. 3. both stories are probably true	εἰκὸς ἀληθῆ λέγειν ἀμφοτέρους
ii. 2. his moderation was displayed . . .	ἐπιεικῆς ᾤετο φανεῖσθαι . . .
iv. 3. the time for open war was not yet	οὐπω ἔτοιμοι ὄντες ἐς φανερόν πόλεμον καταστήναι
v. 5. the provisions were no longer binding	ὥστε μηκέτι ὑπόσπονδοι εἶναι
vii. 1. the effect of all this providence was not such as was to be expected	οὐ κατ' ἐλπίδα ἀπέβη, καίπερ εὐλαβουμένοις
ix. 7. it must end in submission to a harder yoke	ὑποχειρίους γενομένους δεινότερα πείσεσθαι





§ 4. A special form of this is the ambiguity caused by *euphemisms* in English. Greek also has its euphemisms, especially in Platonic Greek: but naturally there is no exact correspondence between the idioms, and the euphemisms of each language should be noted separately.

x. 1. all was not right	δόλου τινὸς παρασκευαζομένου οἱ ἐπιβουλεύειν, μηχανᾶσθαι τι, etc.
ix. 1. results of the engagement	τῇ ἡσση
xvi. 3. administration no longer tenable	οὐκέτι ἀσφαλὲς εἶναι, etc.

§ 5. Very often the English, without being really vague, substitutes for variety some *circuitous* expression for the actual thing meant: or *implies* what the Greek will *explicitly state*.

iv. 2. [The whole section should be referred to.]	
iv. 1. her misadventure at the time of the Scotch marriage	τὰ περὶ τὸν γάμον οὐ κατώρθωσε
vi. 8. to go on winning	τὰ ἔτι πορρωτέρω καταδραμεῖν
viii. 2. he expected obedience and received a message	τοὺς δὲ οὐχ ὅτι πιθέσθαι ὥσπερ ἡξίου, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀντειπεῖν τι τολμῆσαι
x. 5. the truth was further established by a coincidence	τοιόνδε τι ἐγένετο ὥστε καὶ μᾶλλον πιστεύειν
xi. 6. [in buying slaves] we object to one however honest	. . . οὐδὲ τὸν δικαιοτάτον ἀνπριαίμεθα



§ 4. Another very special use of the same usage is what we may call the *ornate alias*: where the person is referred to by a descriptive or allusive title, to avoid repetition. In Greek, use either the name, or arrange so that a pronoun will do, or omit.

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| ii. 1. the conqueror        | [say simply 'Octavius' once for all] |
| <i>ib.</i> his enemy        | may be omitted                       |
| ii. 3. the strange visitor  | τὸν ἄνδρα                            |
| ii. 4. the imprisoned queen | ἡ βασίλεια                           |

[This usage is not a mark generally of the best style: and all the instances in these exercises are confined to this one piece of Merivale].

§ 9. The English picturesqueness sometimes takes the form of *metaphors*. The principle that should guide us in translating is fully expounded in my *Greek Prose Composition*, §§ 178–181; but we may say that nine times out of ten *simple fact* should be substituted in Greek for the metaphor.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| i. 5. to foster strife                            | προθυμῆσθαι                                |
| <i>ib.</i> . . . impossible to acquit her         | δῆλος ἦν                                   |
| iii. 4. seeing himself <i>entrapped</i>           | ἀμηχανῶν, or εἰδὼς ἐν οἴῳ ἀπορία κατέχεται |
| <i>ib.</i> the <i>birds</i> would be <i>flown</i> | οὐδένα καταλήψεσθαι                        |
| v. 6. the dispute was <i>hanging</i>              | οὐδέν πω ξυνέβη                            |
| x. 5. took time by the <i>forelock</i>            | φθάσας                                     |
| xiv. 1. the <i>profane</i> herd                   | [see the whole section, p. 100.]           |



Greek, it is always useful to think out the story as it happened, and then, in translating, keep as nearly as possible to the actual order.

- ii. 5. he detained her in conversation with a confederate at the door, while with one or two followers he climbed . . .
- παρὰ τῆ θύρα τινὰ προστάξας, ἵνα διαλεγόμενος αὐτὴν ἐπίσχοι, αὐτὸς ὀλίγων ἐπομένων ἀνέβη
- iii. 1. these arguments, which had much logic in them, were strongly urged by Zapena, whose counsels were usually received with deference. But on this occasion . . .
- τοιαῦτα φρονίμως καὶ μετὰ σπουδῆς παρήνει ὁ Ζ. οἱ δὲ καίπερ ὑπακούειν αὐτῷ εἰωθότες, τότε μέντοι . . .
- v. 4. the eight years, after which, by the terms of the peace Calais was to be restored, had just expired. She had sent in her demand . . .
- εἰρημένον δι' ὀκτὼ ἐτῶν Νισαίαν ἀποδοῦναι, ὡς ὁ χρόνος ἐτελεύτησεν, ἡξίου παραλαβεῖν
- vi. 1. emulating others of whose deeds he heard from abroad, he marches . . .
- τοὺς ἄλλοθι πυθόμενος οἷα ἔδρασαν οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἀξίων λείπεσθαι, ἐστράτευσεν
- x. 5. the truth was still further established by a coincidence. At the same time as the messengers were reporting, a man was arrested . . .
- ἐν ᾧ ταῦτα ἐδήλουν τοιόνδε τι ἐγένετο ὥστε καὶ μᾶλλον πιστεύειν. ἀλοὺς γὰρ τις . . .



it is not, of course, really obscure, or it would not be used: it saves the tiresome insertion of 'he said,' 'she thought,' 'they felt,' etc., and gives a vivid and dramatic colour to the narrative: but it must be turned into an *explicit Obliqua* in Greek, or else the sense is lost. The speech or feeling must be given plainly as a speech or feeling.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ii. 4. a threat of violence might drive the queen to . . .      | ὁ δὲ ἀπειλαῖς μὲν οὐκ εἶχε χρῆσθαι, μὴ . . .       |
| iii. 2. delay might cause loss of the prize .                   | ἦν μέλλωσι, φοβερὸν εἶναι μὴ σφαλῶσι               |
| iv. 3. they could scarcely break open the house and seize . . . | οὐκ ἤθελον διαρρήξαντες τὴν οἰκίαν ξυλλαβεῖν . . . |
| v. 3. she was now again confronted with a similar difficulty    | ἦσθετο αὖθις ἐς ταὐτὸ κατάστασα                    |

§ 16. Or, again, the artificiality may be due rather to the epigrammatic, ironical, humorous, colloquial, or other styles, adopted in order in some way to give *point* to the narrative. The rule in Greek is still to be plain and simple: *the tone requires to be lowered*: the more pointed expression to be *interpreted*.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| iv. 6. the stages of the farce being arranged            | πάντα ἐς τὴν ἀπάτην παρασκευασάμενοι                   |
| v. 2. she had gone far enough to commit herself          | ὥστε λόγῳ γοῦν τι ὑποσχέσθαι                           |
| v. 5. his orders were out of date before he had started. | πρὶν ἀνάγασθαι τὸν πρεσβεύτην ἃ ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὴ μετέγνω |





§ 18. Desire of *Clearness* in Greek also sometimes leads us even to *add* something which is omitted in the English.

In vi. 3 [see the passage] it is smoother to add the word ἀφικόμενος at the beginning. If you were writing the story in Greek, you would instinctively insert it at this point.

In vi. 5, and again xv. 2, where we have an indecisive state, a state of waiting, followed by a decisive act or result, the insertion of τέως helps to make it clearer.

vi. 5. stood in amaze . . . at length awakened	ἐκπεπληγμένοι τέως μὲν ἤσυχασον, τέλος δέ . . .
---	---

xv. 2. the Irish will be quiet . . . feeling interest . . . but when the door of the jail has closed . . .	τέως μὲν οἰκτείροντες εὐλαβήσονται . . . ἐπειδὴν δέ . . .
--	---

In vii. 5, 'nor did these pursue in any time' will be clearer if we say, 'And at last when they did pursue they did not catch them.'

In viii. 2, 'the king said he was sorry for that occasion of coming to them' is clearer if we add the other half of the real antithesis: 'he was sorry to come, but he was *forced*': which is what the word 'occasion,' rather less clearly, conveys.

In x. 3. 'Henry would not act against so high a noble . . . but privately he sent . . .' is made clearer if we add 'publicly' (φανερώς μὲν) to the first clause.



using them enough, and perhaps go on to use them too much; but he may be helped by noting the following cases (out of many) where they are naturally used.

(a) *Pretence, allegation, etc.*

- ii. 1. (he affected to weep) ὀδύρεσθαι δὴ προσποιεῖτο  
 iv. 7. (in this seeming extremity) ὁ δὲ ὡς ἔσχατα δῆθεν ἀμηχανῶν

(b) *the suggested motive.*

- ii. 4. (did not threaten lest she should commit suicide) μὴ ἑαυτὴν δὴ βιάσαιοτο

(c) *a burst of feeling.*

- iii. 5. (they had not left their brethren . . . for this . . .) οὐ τούτου δὴ ἔνεκα φάσκοντες . . . ἀπολιπεῖν

(d) *a parenthetical explanation.*

- vi. 2. (for they, it seems, had entertained fugitives) φύγαδας γὰρ δὴ ἐδέξαντο

(e) *a suspicion.*

- ix. 1. (perceiving the king was depressed . . . and suspecting he was quietly preparing . . .) γνοὺς ἀθυμοῦντα τὸν βασιλεα, καὶ ὑποπτεύων μὴ κρυφῆ ἄρα παρασκευάζεται . . .

(f) *a natural consequence.*

- ix. 1. (suspecting this, he reflected) ταῦτα ὑποπτεύων, ἐνεθυμείτο δὴ

(g) *misplaced mirth and disappointment.*

- (he ridiculed the messengers, and accordingly, when he did pursue, failed to catch the troops) καταγελῶν δὴ ὀλιγώρει . . . διώκων οὐκέτι δὴ κατέλαβεν



## (a) Noun usages. §§ 22-25.

§ 22. The *nominative* is not unfrequently repeated at the end of the sentence distributively.

iii. 1. Commanders and soldiers were hot for following up the victory

χρησθαι ἐπεθύμουν τῇ νίκῃ καὶ  
στρατηγοὶ καὶ στρατιῶται

§ 23. The *nominative* is idiomatically used after comparisons even where the main substantive is in another case.

xvii. 1. (The dogs) at last like men would make a bad use of [their hands]

τελευτῶντας ἂν ὡςπερ οἱ ἄνθρωποι  
καταχρωμένους

§ 24. English nouns and names often conveniently turned by pronouns or adverbial expressions.

i. 6. her own subjects                      οἱ ἐκεῖ, ἢ οἱ ἐκεῖσε, ἢ οἱ οἴκοθεν

iii. 5. the archduke                        ἐκεῖνος

§ 25. When the nouns or names are such as are thoroughly unlike anything in Greek, we may sometimes find an expression that will give the *feeling* of the passage.

Thus 'infidels' (iii. 2) may be turned *βάρβαροι*, and 'Catholics' (x. 5) οἱ πολέμιοι, οἱ πέραν, οἱ ἐκεῖ, etc.

For 'guns' and 'pistols' (vii. 2) use *βέλος*, *τοξεύω*, etc.

For precise expressions of *time*, in Greek it is convenient often to be *vaguer*: thus

'on Tuesday,' may be τῇ προτεραίᾳ, διὰ βραχέος, τότε, νεωστί, πάλαι, ἤδη ποτέ, etc., according to circumstances.

'at three o'clock,' μετὰ μεσημβρίαν, περὶ δείλην, ὄψε, etc.

'in January,' χειμῶνος, πρὶν ἔαρ γενέσθαι, etc.



- xv. 3. is it possible to believe that an agitator whom they adored when he was . . . will lose his hold on their affections . . . ?
- xvii. 5. to take away from us whatever is most dangerous

ἀρα δυνατόν ἐλπίζειν ὄντινα  
δημηγοροῦντα ἐτίμων ὅτε  
. . . , τοῦτον ἦσσον τιμήσειν;

ὅ,τι ἂν σφαλερώτατον ἔχωμεν  
ἀφελεῖν

§ 29. The Relative *ὅστις* is used idiomatically in a concessive sentence ('although'):

- xi. 2. you ask what service he has seen, *though* he has been a soldier in Crete . . .

εἶτα ἐρωτᾶς, ποῦ ἐστρατεύσατο,  
ὅστις ἐν Κρήτῃ ὀπλίτης ἦν.

### Verb usages. §§ 30-35.

§ 30. The use of English *pluperfect* where Greeks have the aorist is the most constantly recurring point of idiom:

- ii. 3. he sent an officer to the place where Antonius *had been* carried

εἰς τὸ οἶκημα . . . ἔπεμψεν,  
οἵπερ Ἀντώνιον τότε ἐκόμισαν

For other examples, see v. 1, v. 4, vi. 2, vi. 8, viii. 2.

§ 31. The use of *μέλλω*, and *not the future participle*, should be noticed, in cases like the following:

- iii. 4. [seeing himself entrapped,] with destruction awaiting him

μέλλοντα ἀπολέσθαι [not  
ἀπολούμενον]

See explanation, p. 41.





xiii. 3. [If our dominions abroad are the root of this sedition] it is not intended to cut them off . . .

[εἰ ἐκ τῆς ἔξωθεν ἀρχῆς τέθηλεν ἡ στάσις] πότερον ἐκείνην ἐξορύξουσιν . . . ;

(b) On the other hand, the Interrogation in a *Reported Speech* (Oratio Obliqua), so common in Latin and English, is not a Greek usage; but some verb must be introduced: The enemy (he said) had come: how could they repel them?

ἠκόντων τῶν πολεμίων, ἀπορεῖν ὅπως ἀμυνοῦνται

See explanation on p. 54.

§ 35. One regular usage of Oratio Obliqua is very important and often overlooked. The rule is this:—

*In whatever way the Oratio Obliqua is introduced, after the first pause the construction reverts to the normal accusative and infinitive. The following various examples will clear up the point:—*

he asked why they blamed him: he had done no harm to anybody

ἤρητο διὰ τί αἰτιῶνται· οὐδὲν γὰρ οὐδένα ἀδικῆσαι

he advised them not to let any one go; nor to open the gates: no one knew of the plot

ἔπειθε μηδένα ἀφιέναι μηδὲ τὰς πύλας ἀνοίξαι· οὐδένα γὰρ ἐπίστασθαι οἷα ἐπιβουλεύουσιν

a hint was given him that he would not survive it: His enemies intended to catch him

ὑπεσήμηνέ τις ὡς οὐκέτι περιγενήσεται· διανοεῖσθαι γὰρ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ἀποκτεῖναι

they reported that the army was on the point of surrendering: failure of the supplies made them desperate

ἠγγειλαν ὅτι ὁ στρατὸς μέλλει ἐνδοῦναι· ἀπολιπόντων γὰρ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων ἐν ἀπορίᾳ εἶναι

## Adverbs, etc. §§ 36-37.

§ 36. The *pregnant* use of prepositions and adverbs may be illustrated by the following :

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| i. 6. she was ready to aid<br>the Scotch                   | τοῖς ἐκείσε ἤθελε ξυμπράσσειν<br>[for τοῖς ἐκεῖ] |
| vi. 4. thick on the shore<br>they stood [threat-<br>ening] | οἱ ἐκ τῆς γῆς συχνοὶ συνέστα-<br>σαν             |
| vii. 2. those in the cottage<br>did not shoot at<br>them   | οὐδὲν βέλος ἀφίεσαν οἱ ἐκ τῆς<br>κώμης.          |

Again, in a totally different application of the principle :

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| x. 5. he told the story to<br>the authorities [ <i>i.e.</i><br>he <i>went</i> and told] | πρὸς τοὺς ἄρχοντας πάντα<br>ἐμήνυσεν. |
|---|---------------------------------------|

§ 37. The *negative* method of expression is particularly common in Comparisons in Greek :

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ii. 4. she would form the<br><i>most attractive</i> spec-<br>tacle                             | οὐδὲν ἔμελλε μᾶλλον ἐκείνης<br>θαυμάζεσθαι.                           |
| vi. 1. <i>emulating others</i> , whose<br>deeds he had heard<br>of                             | τοὺς ἄλλους πυθόμενος οἷα<br>ἔδρασαν οὐδ' ἀξιῶν αὐτὸς<br>λείπεσθαι    |
| vii. 4. this was the <i>greatest</i><br>damage they sus-<br>tained                             | οὐδ' ἄλλο κάκιον οὐδὲν ἔπαθον   |
| xi. 2. he <i>only</i> spared from<br>his military duties<br>so much time as he<br>thought best | οὐδέποτε τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀπέ-<br>λειπεν, εἰ μὴ ὅσον ᾤετο<br>δεῖν . . . |



# LECTURES



## I.—*QUEEN OF SCOTS.*

1. THE Queen of Scots was not long in receiving intelligence of what the lords intended against her. She sent to Murray, requesting him to meet her at Perth. 2. As he was mounting his horse a hint was given him that if he persisted he would not return alive, and that Darnley and Rizzio had formed a plan to kill him. He withdrew to his mother's castle and published the occasion of his disobedience. 3. Mary replied with a counter charge that Murray had proposed to take her prisoner and carry off Darnley to England. Both stories are probably true. 4. Murray's offer to Randolph is evidence sufficient against himself. Lord Darnley's conspiracy was no more than legitimate retaliation. 5. Civil war was fast approaching: and it is impossible to acquit Elizabeth of having done her best to foster it. 6. Afraid to take an open part lest she should have an insurrection on her hands at home, she was ready to employ to the uttermost the aid of the Queen of Scots' own subjects, and trusted to diplomacy or accident to extricate herself from the consequences.

1. The Queen of Scots was not long in receiving intelligence of what the lords intended against her. She sent to Murray, requesting him to meet her at Perth.

These two sentences in Greek would naturally be one, since they contain the account (*a*) of the information on which Mary acted, (*b*) of the action: and the connection between the two is therefore close and obvious. There is nothing else to note in the structure.

In the phrasing note a few small points. For the names, as usual, employ Greek names, or the convenient pronouns. For 'lords' [not *δεσπότης, κύριος, κοίρανοι*, or any other poetical terms the dictionaries may give, but] say *οἱ ὀλίγοι*, or *οἱ ἐν τέλει*, or *οἱ δυνατοί*, or even perhaps *οἱ ἔφοροι* (suggestive roughly of respective powers of king and high officials). 'Intend against,' *ἐπιβουλεύω*; we might say *διανοεῖσθαι κατά* (*g.*) or *ἐπὶ* (*a.*): but 'plot' is commoner. Observe specially 'to meet at Perth' [half will translate literally, using *ἐν*]. The English idiom is to use *one* preposition of motion, with the person; the Greek requires both person and place to depend on the verb, and therefore the place must also have prep. of motion (*e.g.* English says, 'I went to him *in* his house,' Greek, *ἐς αὐτὸν πρὸς τὴν οἰκίαν*). So here, *ἐς Ποτιδαίαν*.

The piece then begins: *ἡ δὲ οὐ διὰ πολλοῦ πυθομένη ἀπέβουλεον ἐκεῖνοι ἄγγελον ἔπεμψεν ὡς τὸν ἀδελφὸν ἀξιούσα ἐς Ποτιδαίαν ἀπαντῆσαι.*

2. As he was mounting his horse a hint was given him that if he persisted he would not return alive, and that Darnley and Rizzio had formed a plan to kill him. He withdrew to his mother's castle and published the occasion of his disobedience.

Again these two sentences are best united into one: for the first gives the information, and the second the consequent





4. Murray's offer to Randolph is evidence sufficient against himself. Lord Darnley's conspiracy was no more than legitimate retaliation.

These two clauses are both obscure and full of abstracts; they require great care to bring out the full sense. We must consider what is the exact fact meant and the exact argument conveyed in the allusive and terse sentences. It is somewhat as follows:—

'Murray was proved to be conspiring, since he had made such an offer' (we do not exactly know, without the context, what the offer was, but the convenient *τοιαῦτα* will suffice) 'to Randolph; and Darnley in plotting was justly repaying what he had suffered': or 'had the right to plot in his turn (*ἀντεπιβουλεύσαι*) against those who had conspired against him.' As to the words: 'take prisoner' is *συλλαβεῖν*; 'offer' is *ὑποσχέσθαι*; 'carry off' might be *ἀπάγειν*, or, as it was perhaps by sea, *διακομίσαι*.

We then get: *ἡ δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ αἰτίαν ἐπέφερεν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύσαντι ἑαυτὴν μὲν συλλαβεῖν τὸν δὲ Ἴππιαν Ἀθηνάζε διακομίσαι· καὶ εἰκὸς δὴ ἀληθῆ ἐγκαλεῖν ἑκάτερον· ὁ μὲν γὰρ Μάριος δῆλος ἦν τι ἐπιβουλεύων ἐπεὶ τοιαῦτα τῷ Δελφινίῳ ὑπέσχετο· ὁ δὲ Ἴππιος ξυνομόσας δικαίως ἄπερ ἔπασχεν ἀντημύνετο (or the last clause) δίκαιος δὴ ἦν τοῖς γε ξυνομόσασιν ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ἀντεπιβουλεύσαι.*

5. Civil war was fast approaching: and it is impossible to acquit Elizabeth of having done her best to foster it.

In 5 it is better to avoid abstracts [*στάσις προσήει*, or, worse, *πόλεμος τῶν πολιτῶν*, not Greek], and to make the subject of the verb as usual the *persons* concerned: *ἐκατέρωθεν ὅσον οὐπω ἐστασίαζον*, or *μόνον οὐκ ἐς πόλεμον ἤδη κατέστησαν*, or something of the kind, will be satisfactory.



πρᾶξις, even προαίρεσις]: it means simply 'skill,' and the neatest word is γνώμη, commonly opposed to τύχη. 'Consequences' is instructively idiomatic: it means 'the bad consequences,' 'the difficult or dangerous consequences,' and the important predicate is suggested only in English, but should be expressed in Greek. Perhaps κίνδυνος is the smoothest word. [Many will say τὰ μέλλοντα, or τὰ ἀποβαίνοντα, vague and unnatural; some will say τὰ ἀποβησόμενα, doubly impossible.]

The whole concluding passage (5 and 6) will then be: ἐκατέρωθεν δ' οὖν ἐς πόλεμον ὅσον οὐπω κατέστησαν οἱ πολῖται· καὶ πᾶσι δῆλον ὡς τοῦτο οὐχ ἤκιστα προὔθυμειτο ἡ Ἑλισσα. φανερώς μὲν γάρ τι πρᾶξαι οὐκ ἐτόλμησεν, μὴ πράγματα παρέχωσιν οἱ οἴκοθεν νεωτερίζοντες· λάθρα δὲ τοῖς ἐκείσε ἐς πάντα ἤθελε ξυμπράσσειν, ὡς τοῦ κινδύνου ἢ γνώμη ἢ καὶ τύχη περιγενησομένη.

Note (1) δ' οὖν, dismissing the question of who was to blame, and reverting to facts;—(2) οὐχ ἤκιστα, common meiosis for 'most,' English 'done her best';—(3) λάθρα δέ, pointing contrast to φανερώς μὲν, making the sense clearer than in the English;—(4) ἢ καὶ τύχη, a little more dramatic than the English, suggesting her recklessness.

## II.—*DEATH OF ANTONY.*

1. A SLAVE had brought the fatal dagger to Octavius, and exhibited the blood of his enemy still reeking upon it. The conqueror affected to weep for a man so closely allied to him, and one who had held so eminent a place in the commonwealth. 2. He pretended to be anxious to justify himself to those about him, and showed them the letters which had passed between them, in which his own moderation and the arrogance of his rival were conspicuously displayed. 3. In the meantime he sent a trusty officer, Proculeius, to the place whither Antonius had been carried in the agonies of death. The wounded man had already breathed his last; the doors of the massive sepulchre were closed, and the women refused to admit their strange visitor. 4. A threat of violence might drive the imprisoned queen to destroy herself, and the messenger was strictly charged to preserve her alive, partly for the sake of the hidden treasures which she alone, it was supposed, could reveal, and partly that she might form the most attractive spectacle in the destined triumph of Octavius. 5. Proculeius contrived to detain her in conversation with a confederate at the door, while with one or two soldiers he climbed by a ladder to the upper story.

### 1. Reading the first two sentences—

A slave had brought the fatal dagger to Octavius, and exhibited the blood of his enemy still reeking upon it. The conqueror affected to weep for a man so closely allied to him, and one who had held so eminent a place in the commonwealth

—we notice that the subject is different from that of the piece generally. The whole passage is about Octavius, and the first two clauses describe the actions of the slave. But as these actions are the *occasion* of Octavius' affecting to weep, etc., it is more in accordance with the Greek continuous style to keep Octavius the subject, and put the slave in a subordinate sentence. We shall then say, 'Octavius, when the slave, etc. . . . reeking upon it, affected to weep,' etc. This will also conveniently get rid of 'the conqueror,' which has no special point here, and is merely used in Merivale's somewhat stiff English as a synonym for Octavius.

Secondly, note 'fatal' dagger. [Everybody will put *θανάσιμος*, *ὀλέθριος*, or some such word.] These will not read naturally: why? The reason is instructive, and applies to many similar adjectives in English when we are translating into Greek: namely, the word 'fatal' is *not part of the story*; it is not a descriptive but an allusive epithet. If he had said the 'long' dagger, the 'sharp' dagger, the 'enemy's' dagger, the adjective would have been wanted. 'Fatal' only implies that it was the dagger which had wounded Antony; and if we wish to express this, *we must not do it by an allusive epithet*, but directly, *ἡ ἐκεῖνος διεφθάρη*, or some such plain phrase. But the context tells us sufficiently that it was the dagger which had struck him, and 'fatal' should be omitted.

Again, 'his enemy' is periphrasis for 'Antony,' which therefore we shall substitute. 'Reeking' is too imaginative a word for Greek: the plain fact was that the dagger was 'bloody,' and that is enough. 'For a man so closely



The whole passage will then be: ἐν δὲ τοῖς παρούσιν ὡς ἀπολογεῖσθαι βουλόμενος τὰς ἐκατέρου ἐπιστολὰς ἐπέδειξεν, ἢ αὐτὸς μὲν ἐπιεικῆς ὤετο φανεῖσθαι, ἐκείνου δὲ μεῖζόν τι φρονούντα.

We might have said in the last line ἤδη γὰρ αὐτὸς μὲν ἐπιεικῆς φανούμενος, etc.

### 3. In the next two sentences—

In the meantime he sent a trusty officer, Proculeius, to the place whither Antonius had been carried in the agonies of death. The wounded man had already breathed his last; the doors of the massive sepulchre were closed, and the women refused to admit their strange visitor

—we observe first that the style, as usual in English rapid narrative, consists of short clauses, which in the Greek must be more linked together. ‘The wounded man’ in the place where it comes is merely a picturesque synonym for Antony; if it is to form part of the story it must be put in the *natural* place, *i.e.* in the previous clause.

‘Agonies of death,’ again, is conventional; the simpler Greek will merely say ‘dying,’ or ‘in a grievous state.’

‘Breathed his last’ is again a conventional euphemism; the Greeks say simply τελευτᾶν.

The whole sentence will be: ἐν δὲ τούτῳ Προκυλείου πιστὸν ὄντα εἰς τὸ μέγα οἶκημα ἔπεμψεν, οἷπερ τὸν Ἀντώνιον τετρωμένον καὶ χαλεπῶς ἔχοντα τότε ἐκόμισαν. ἐπεὶ δ’ ἐτελεύτησεν, αἱ γυναῖκες οὔτε ἀνοιῆσαι ἤθελον ἔτι τὰς θύρας, οὔτε ἐσδέχεσθαι τὸν ἄνδρα.

Note (1) that the tomb is in the English called first ‘the place,’ and secondly, ‘the massive sepulchre,’ as is characteristic of this slightly artificial style. In the simpler Greek it is better to say once for all, ‘the large chamber’;—(2) the pluperfects ‘had been carried,’ ‘had breathed,’ are in Greek more naturally aorist, though τότε is conveniently added to the first to indicate vaguely that it happened before;—(3) the ‘strange visitor’ is sufficiently given by simply saying ‘the man’; or if it is thought preferable to express it as giving the reason for the exclusion, say τὸν ξένον.





## 5. The piece ends—

Proculeius contrived to detain her in conversation with a confederate at the door, while with one or two soldiers he climbed by a ladder to the upper story.

The English again is obviously artificial. If done literally [as beginners will do] it involves the absurdity of making Proculeius detain her at the door while he climbs the ladder. We must say, 'he ordered a confederate to detain her,' etc. Again, as so often happens in English, what is really the principal verb ('he climbed') is put into the dependent sentence.

With these hints the sentence is easy : ὥστε παρὰ τῆς θύρας τινα ἐπιτάξας, ἵνα διαλεγόμενος αὐτὴν ἐπίσχοι, αὐτὸς ὀλίγων ἐπομένων διὰ κλίμακος εἰς τὸ ὑπερῶον ἀνέβη.

Note (1) 'a confederate' may be simply turned by 'some one';—  
 (2) the natural order of events is kept, 'posting'—'conversing'—  
 'detaining'—'few followers'—'ladder'—'climbed.'

### III.—ZAPENA.

1. THESE arguments which had much logic in them were strongly urged by Zapena, whose counsels were usually received with deference. But on this occasion commanders and soldiers were hot for following up their victory. 2. They cared nothing for the numbers of the enemy: they cried, The more infidels the greater glory in destroying them. Delay might after all cause loss of the prize. 3. The archduke ought to pray that the sun might stand still for him that morning as for Joshua in the Vale of Ajalon. 4. The foe, seeing himself entrapped, with destruction awaiting him, was now skulking towards his ships, which still offered him the means of escape. Should they give him time he would profit by their negligence, and next morning when they reached Nieuport, the birds would be flown. 5. Especially the leaders of the mutineers were hoarse with indignation at the proposed delay. They had not left their brethren, they shouted, nor rallied to the archduke's banner, in order to sit down and dig the sand like ploughmen.

## 1. The piece begins—

These arguments which had much logic in them were strongly urged by Zapena, whose counsels were usually received with deference. But on this occasion commanders and soldiers were hot for following up their victory.

The first point to notice is the artificial punctuation of the sentence. The *thoughts* are: Though the arguments were good, and strongly urged, and by a man generally listened to, *they did not listen now*: and accordingly the full stop at 'deference' must be disregarded. But as the sentence would be a little heavy if the three clauses all came together under the word 'though,' it would be better to break them up, leaving the antithesis 'he was *usually* listened to, but not *now*,' for a second half of the sentence.

The rest of the difficulties concern the phrasing. 'Had much logic' is not like Greek at all: it will suffice to say 'sensible.' Again, on the principle of grouping the ideas round the persons and their acts, it is more natural in Greek to say 'he argued sensibly,' than to say 'the arguments (or words) were sensible.' For 'strongly urged' we might use the phrase *πολὺς ἐγκεῖσθαι* or *διῖσχυρίζομαι*: but it will perhaps be more convenient to couple two adverbial phrases, and say 'sensibly and with earnestness': *τοιαῦτα δὲ φρονίμως καὶ μετὰ σπουδῆς παρήνει ὁ Ζαποίνας*.

We shall then pass from what *he* did to what *they* did, and so change the subject at the natural place. 'But they, though usually they listened respectfully to him, now being victorious were not willing to desist,' or otherwise, 'were anxious to follow up their success': and the nominative, as often happens, may be repeated distributively at the end, 'neither soldiers nor generals,' or 'both soldiers and generals,' according as our sentence is positive or negative. As to the phrasing, for 'listened respectfully' we may say *πείθεσθαι* or *ὑπακούειν*: for 'follow up' we may use *ἐπεξελεῖν* or *χρῆσθαι τῇ νίκῃ*.



*personally*, and two at least will disappear. We shall then have, 'If they delayed, it was possible they might lose the advantage.'

The whole sentence will then run: οὐ γὰρ τὸ πλῆθος δεδιέναι τῶν πολεμίων, ὡς ὅσῳ πλείονες εἶεν [or Vivid, εἴσιν] οἱ βάρβαροι, τοσοῦτῳ μείζονι δόξῃ νικήσοντες· ἦν δ' ἔτι μέλλωσι, φοβερὸν εἶναι μὴ σφαλῶσι τοῦ κέρδους [or μὴ ἀμάρτωσιν ὧν ἐφίενται].

In the second sentence, instead of τοσοῦτῳ μείζονι δόξῃ νικήσοντες, we might use the idiomatic accusative absolute with ὡς, *e.g.*, ὡς ὅσῳ πλείονες εἶεν οἱ βάρβαροι τοσοῦτῳ μείζονα ἐσομένην τὴν δόξαν νικήσασιν, a turn which brings the true predicate ('greater the glory') into still clearer prominence.

[The beginner will use bad words for prize, ἀθλον, βραβεῖον, etc., and will make an abstract word subject of the last clause, τὴν γὰρ μέλλησιν τὸ ἀθλον ἂν ἀφελεῖν, which is very unlike classical Greek.]

3. The archduke ought to pray that the sun might stand still for him that morning as for Joshua in the Vale of Ajalon.

No difficulty here in structure: 'that the sun,' etc., is, of course, *oblique petition*, and acc. with infin.: some will be sure to put ἵνα, ὡς, or ὅπως erroneously. 'Vale,' if looked out, will probably bring the poetic words νάπη, or κλίτυς, the prose word for 'vale' being πεδῖον,<sup>1</sup> if needed at all. I should translate: δεῖν τοίνυν τὸν στρατηγὸν εὐξασθαι (ὡς Ἰωσήσῃς ἐλέγετο περὶ Αἴαλον) ἐπιστῆναι ἑαυτῷ τὸν ἥλιον ἐκείνη τῇ ἡμέρᾳ [or instead of ἐπιστῆναι, say ἀκίνητου γενέσθαι]. Just note that in the English 'as for Joshua,' etc., is made part of the prayer: it is more natural to make it a simple narrative parenthesis, as in the Greek.

<sup>1</sup> πεδῖον is usually translated 'plain': but 'vale' here means the flat land at the foot of the hills, and that is exactly what the Greek πεδῖον means.



abstract, and *πρωτ.* the wrong word]. ‘Profit by negligence’ will be *χρήσεσθαι τῷ καιρῷ* (‘use the opportunity’) or something of the kind : the idea ‘negligence’ is much better put into its natural and true place, namely in the protasis: ‘should they be negligent.’ ‘The birds would be flown’ is an English proverbial expression, to translate which literally would be absurd. [I have had *τὰς ὄρνιθας πτομένας ἂν εὐρεῖν* and similar versions!!] Even to put it as a simile (‘they would find them gone like birds’) is making far too much of it: the plainer the better: say *οὐδένα ἔτι καταλήψεσθαι*.

The whole passage will then run: *εἰδότα γὰρ τὸν πολέμιον ἐν οἴᾳ ἀπορίᾳ κατέχεται καὶ οὐδ’ ἂν οἰόμενον περιγενέσθαι ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς (ἢ ἐλπίς ἔτι σωθῆναι) λάθρα ὑπεξιέναι· ἦν δέ τις ἀμελήσῃ, χρήσεσθαι αὐτόν τῷ καιρῷ, καὶ ἐπειδὰν τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἐς Νέον Διμένα ἀφίκωνται οὐδένα ἔτι καταλήψεσθαι*.

5. Especially the leaders of the mutineers were hoarse with indignation at the proposed delay. ‘They had not left their brethren,’ they shouted, ‘nor rallied to the Archduke’s banner, in order to sit down and dig the sand like ploughmen.’

Here, in the first clause, we revert to *Oratio Recta*, taking the oblique again in the last sentence. In the phrasing, ‘especially’ is frequently *οὐχ ἥκιστα*: ‘leaders of mutineers’ may be *οἱ τὴν στάσιν πράσσοντες* (‘those who were arranging or promoting the sedition’: *πράσσω* very conveniently vague and general in this sense): ‘were hoarse,’ of course avoid the elementary blunder of attempting this phrase literally [*τὴν φωνὴν ἐρρήγνυον* or again *ἔκερχον*, quite impossible and absurd; *διερρήγνυντο βοῶντες* needlessly strong], but use the idiomatic *δεινὰ ἐποιοῦντο* or *ἐσχετλιάζον*, adding *βοῶντες* if preferred. ‘At the proposed delay,’ avoid abstract [*ἐπὶ τῇ μελλούσῃ μονῇ*, rather unidiomatic] and use the regular idiom after verbs of emotion,





#### IV.—*PHYLLIDAS.*

1. MEANWHILE, as the slave had been arrested, Phyllidas, sick with fears that he would confess under the rack, took to his bed. He ate nothing for three days, and lay barricaded in his house, giving orders to the porter to admit no one. 2. But the ephors having got all they could out of the slave, found that there were secrets which Phyllidas alone could explain: and the question was, how to extract them. 3. They could scarcely break open the house and seize Phyllidas himself: for violence to an Ambassador would be a mortal affront to the Thebans, and the time for open hostilities was not yet. 4. The services of the traitor Hyrlas were therefore again put in requisition. 5. The slave had written from prison to warn Phyllidas that no confidence could be placed in this emissary: but the letter had been intercepted, and Phyllidas, though he had vague misgivings, had no reason to suspect actual treachery. 6. Accordingly, the stages of the farce having been first duly arranged, the ephors sent for Hyrlas, examined him, and finding him contumacious (as he had been told to be), loaded him with irons and threatened him with torture. 7. In this seeming extremity he wrote to the Ambassador (the ephors of course allowing the letter to go) and implored his aid, particularly inquiring what he might reveal, and what he should try to hide even under the severest torture. Phyllidas fell into the trap, and sent him a full account of the plot, showing him what was vital to conceal: and the letter was forthwith taken to the ephors.



did not know how to do so. The sentence is quite easy if we tell these facts in the order in which they occur. It is enough to say, 'But the ephor having examined the slave, when they found they did not yet know all, wished to learn the rest from Phyllidas, as alone knowing it: but being at a loss,' etc.

3. They could scarcely break open the house and seize Phyllidas himself: for violence to an Ambassador would be a mortal affront to the Thebans, and the time for open hostilities was not yet.

In this sentence, 'they could scarcely,' etc., is again a concealed *Oratio Obliqua*: say, 'they knew they could not,' or 'they did not wish to,' etc. Again, 'violence . . . mortal affront . . .' are abstracts, and must be done as usual by turning: say, 'if they did violence to . . . the Thebans would be indignant . . .' So, again, 'open hostilities' must be turned by 'manifest war' or some such phrase.

The whole sentence (2 and 3) will then be: οἱ δὲ ἔφοροι ἐξελέγξαντες τὸν δούλον, ἐπεὶ οὐπω πάντα ἐξεύρον τὰ ἕτερα παρὰ Φ. ἐβούλοντο μαθεῖν ὡς μόνου εἰδότος· ἀποροῦντες δὲ πῶς χρῆ ἐπιχειρεῖν, ἐπειδὴ οὐκ ἤθελον διαρρήξαντες τὴν οἰκίαν ξυλλαβεῖν αὐτόν, ὡς τῶν μὲν Θ. χαλεπῶς ἀνφερόντων εἰ τὸν γε πρεσβεύτην βιάσαιντο αὐτοὶ δὲ οὐπω ἔτοιμοι ὄντες ἐς φανερόν πόλεμον καταστήναι, ταῦτα οὐκ ἐνθυμούμενοι, etc.

Note, at the end of the subordinate clauses, the summarising phrase, ταῦτα οὐκ ἐνθυμούμενοι.

4. The services of the traitor Hyrlas were therefore again put in requisition.

There are several points in this which want attending to. 'Services' abstract: say, 'use,' χρῆσθαι. 'Traitor': it will not do to say προδότης, because this is the first time we have heard of him, and therefore we must say, 'who had



Then the Greek will be: πάντα οὖν ἐς τὴν ἀπάτην παρασκευασάμενοι μετεπέμψαντο οἱ ἔφοροι τὸν Ἰγρλαν ὡς ἐλέγξοντες· ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδὲν δὴ (ὡς εἶρητο) ὠμολόγει δήσαντες βασανιεῖν ἠπείλουν.

7. In this seeming extremity he wrote to the Ambassador (the ephors of course allowing the letter to go) and implored his aid, particularly inquiring what he might reveal, and what he should try to hide even under the severest torture. Phyllidas fell into the trap, and sent him a full account of the plot, showing him what was vital to conceal: and the letter was forthwith taken to the ephors.

As to structure:—the parenthesis is not quite in its natural place, as it is better to say first that the man wrote the letter, and what was in it, and then explain that the ephors allowed the letter to go.

‘Under the severest torture’ should be done by a participle.

‘Fell into the trap’: avoid metaphors. Say, ‘deceived.’

The hardest word is ‘vital.’ Perhaps it would be enough to say ἀναγκαῖον: but if it is to be fully expressed, we must say, ‘what it is necessary to hide, or totally fail,’ or some such phrase. In Greek perhaps ἡ τοῦ παντὸς σφαλῆναι.

The last piece will then be: ὁ δὲ ὡς ἔσχατα δῆθεν ἀμηχανῶν γράψας ἄλλα τε ἐλιπάρει ἐκείνον ὥστε βοηθεῖν, καὶ ἀνάγκην ἔφη εἶναι διδάσκειν τί δεῖ μηνύειν καὶ ποῖα χρῆ καίπερ δεινότατα πάσχοντα σιωπᾶν. ὁ δὲ Φ. διέντων ὡς εἰκὸς τῶν ἐφόρων τὴν ἐπιστολήν, ἐξαπατηθεὶς πάντα ἐξεῖπε, δηλώσας ἅμα ἅπερ δέοι ἀποκρύπτειν ἢ σφαλῆναι τοῦ πάντος. ταῦτα δὲ εὐθύς τοῖς ἐφόροις ἠγγέλθη.

Note (1) ‘seeming’ done with ὡς and δῆθεν, the latter implying that the appearance was only assumed;—(2) ὥστε again after the word of entreaty, idiomatic, though often as here logically superfluous.

[As to the errors which will most naturally occur, we may just note the following :—In 1, ‘sick with fears’ will be done literally; ‘barricaded’ will be done *passive*: which would suggest to a Greek reader that it was done against his will by somebody else. In 2, the structure will be probably servilely followed in imitation of the English: this, as explained above, will be more obscure than Greek likes. In 3, there is nothing but the abstracts and the concealed Oratio Obliqua, sufficiently explained above. In 4, nothing. In 5, we shall have the order wrong, and unnecessary pluperfects. In 6, ‘the stages of the farce’ will lead to a great many harsh and impossible phrases; they will translate by the words and not by the sense. ‘Loaded with irons,’ again, will lead to absurdities. In 7 there will be not many mistakes except about words: ‘seeming extremity,’ ‘severest torture,’ ‘full account,’ ‘plot,’ and ‘vital,’ will be the chief things.]

## V.—CALAIS.

1. THE Queen, since her misadventure at the time of the Scotch marriage, had resolved to have no more to do with the insurgents in that quarter. Interference between subjects and sovereign had never been to her taste. 2. She had yielded with half a heart to the urgency of Cecil, and had gone far enough to commit herself without having meant even then to go further. The result had been failure, and the alienation of a powerful party, till then her devoted adherents. 3. She was now again confronted with a similar situation, at a time which was extremely critical. 4. The eight years after which, by the terms of the peace, Calais was to be restored to England, had just expired. She had sent in her demand. 5. The French replied that the peace had been violated by England, in the occupation of Havre, and that the provisions were no longer binding. 6. The dispute was hanging. What was she to do? As usual, she attempted to extricate herself by delays and ambiguities. The Ambassador's instructions were out of date before he had started.

1. The Queen, since her misadventure at the time of the Scotch marriage, had resolved to have no more to do with the insurgents in that quarter. Interference between subjects and sovereign had never been to her taste.

In sentence 1, and down to the end of 2, we notice that the tenses of the principal verbs are all pluperfect: seeing





tied on to 3 by a participial construction, thus :—‘ accordingly, having failed, and having alienated,’ etc., ‘ she now again,’ etc.

ἀλλὰ προθυμουμένου τοῦ Κ. μόλις ἐπείθετο, ὥστε λόγῳ γούν τι ὑποσχέσθαι, ἔργῳ οὐδὲ τότε διανοησαμένη ἐκτελεῖν [or, perhaps better, ἐπεξιέναι]. σφαιεῖσα τοίνυν ὧν ἠλπίζε, καὶ τοσοῦτοις ἀνδράσιν, ἐπιτηδειοτάτοις πρὶν ὑπάρχουσιν, ὑποπτος γενομένη [or ἐς ἔχθραν, or διαφορὰν καταστᾶσα] etc.

- (1) Notice the common Greek antithesis of λόγῳ and ἔργῳ ;—  
 (2) observe the idiom of τοσοῦτοις for πολλοῖς or δυνατοῖς.

3. She was now again confronted with a similar situation, at a time which was extremely critical.

This clause offers the real difficulty. It implies more than it says, for it really expresses in the narrative form, not what was the case, not what happened, but what *she felt to be the case* : it is again a concealed Oratio Obliqua. She had had experience, and this experience showed her that the same difficulty had come again in a time which was, *owing to other things*, already critical. It is perhaps best to express this fully, and say : ‘ when she saw that she had come into a similar case, and that, too, being already in peril on other accounts, she was in great perplexity.’

The Greek will be : ὡς ἴσθετο αὐθις ἐς ταῦτὸ καταστᾶσα, καὶ ταῦτ’ ἤδη δι’ ἄλλο τι κινδυνεύουσα, πάσῃ δὲ ἀπορία κατείχετο.

4. The eight years after which, by the terms of the peace, Calais was to be restored to England, had just expired. She had sent in her demand.

The verbs here are all pluperfects, as at the beginning, and are to be treated in the same way. The order must be carefully observed : first the terms of the treaty : then the time expired : then the demand. [The beginner will follow



of course, be interpreted. The meaning is that nothing was as yet decided on. As to the second clause, 'What was she to do?' we must observe that it is not idiomatic in Greek, as in Latin, to introduce into the narrative style questions even in *Oratio Obliqua*. We must say, 'being at a loss,' or otherwise give the sense. Also the two sentences must be joined with one another, and with the following clause. For 'delays and ambiguities' one may say *τριβαί καὶ προφάσεις*, and for 'extricate herself' we must explain *what* she tried to extricate herself from. The first part of 6 will then be: *ὡς δὲ οὐδὲν πω ξυνέβη, ἀποροῦσα δὴ ἐς διατριβὰς καὶ προφάσεις ἐτράπετο, ἣν πως τοῦ πράγματος ἀπαλλαγῆ.* The greatest difficulty is, however, with what remains. 'The Ambassador's instructions were out of date before he had started' is a very idiomatic and allusive way of saying that before the Ambassador started the Queen had repented of the orders which she had given him. In any case the Queen must be made the subject of the main verb. If we follow the English, and make the Ambassador the subject, the whole thing becomes at once obscured. It is not a bad opportunity for using the well-known Thucydidean expression, *ἐς τοῦτο περιέστη ὥστε . . .*, which conveys to the reader expressly what the English gives implicitly, that the most striking proof of the Queen's vacillation and inscrutability as to her policy was the fact that the Ambassador's orders were cancelled almost before he had left the country. The rest of the English offers no difficulty.

We shall then have: *καὶ ἐς τοῦτο δὴ περιέστη ὥστε πρὶν καὶ ἀνάγεσθαι τὸν πρεσβεύτην ἅπερ ἐκέλευσεν αὐτὴ μετεγίγνωσκεν.*

[One word more as to some mistakes which will be likely to be made. In 1 there is not much besides the abstracts 'misadventure' and 'interference.' It may be worth while to warn the beginner against looking out the word 'interference': he will only get words like *τὸ πολυπραγμονεῖν*,

or something equally useless: whereas the only satisfactory translation will be got by thinking out the exact meaning in this particular place, as given above. In 2 the student should particularly notice the phrase, 'go far enough,' and 'go further': any translation with anything about *going* in it will altogether be inadmissible, as the 'going' here is purely metaphorical. Again, in the word 'alienated,' it is better to avoid active words like ἀλλοτριόω: the real fact is that she *becomes* something, not that she *does* anything. In 3 there will probably be nothing that has not already been handled. In 4 the temptation will be to make the eight years the subject, as it is in the English. This should be avoided. In 5, as often, there will be a tendency to use τὸ with the infinitive instead of a participle: the advantage of the latter is that the narrative is kept personal. Also 'the provisions binding' will be done by making εἰρήνη the subject: again, we must have the living subject. In 6 there will be a vast number of 'dog' expressions. 'Ambiguities' will be ἀμφίλογα: 'instructions' will be λόγοι: 'out of date' will be done by an adjective, ἐωλός, παλαιός, ἀρχαῖος, and others of varying degrees of impossibility. The true way is given, and discussed sufficiently, above.]

## VI.—PAULINUS.

1. AT last, over-confident of his present actions, and emulating others, of whose deeds he heard from abroad, he marches up as far as Mona, the isle of Anglesey, a populous place. 2. For they, it seems, had both entertained fugitives, and had given good assistance to the rest that withstood him. 3. He makes him boats fitted to the shallows which he expected in the narrow firth; his foot so passed over, his horse waded or swam. 4. Thick upon the shore stood several gross bands of men well weaponed, many women like furies running to and fro in dismal habit, with hair loose about their shoulders, held torches in their hands. 5. The Druids (those were their priests, of whom more in another place) with heads lift up to heaven uttering direful prayers, astonished the Romans; who at so strange a sight stood in amaze, though wounded; 6. at length awakened and encouraged by their general, not to fear a barbarous and lunatic rout, fell on, and beat them down scorched and rolling in their own fire. 7. Then were they yoked with garrisons, and the places consecrate to their cruel rites destroyed. For whom they took in war, they held it lawful to sacrifice; and by the entrails of men used divination. 8. While thus Paulinus had his thought still fixed to go on winning, his back lay broad open to occasion of losing more behind; for the Britons, urged and oppressed with many unsufferable injuries, had all banded themselves together to a general revolt.













## VII.—CLEVELAND.

1. THE effect of all this providence was not such as was reasonably to be expected. 2. The night grew dark and misty as the enemy could wish; and about three in the morning the whole body of the horse passed with great silence between the armies, and within pistol-shot of the cottage, without so much as one musket discharged at them. 3. At the break of day, the horse were discovered marching over the heath, beyond the reach of the foot; and there was only at hand the Earl of Cleveland's brigade, the body of the king's horse being at a greater distance. 4. That brigade, to which some other troops which had taken the alarm joined, followed them in the rear; and killed some, and took more prisoners: but stronger parties of the enemy frequently turning upon them, and the whole body often making a stand, they were often compelled to retire; yet followed in that manner, that they killed and took about a hundred; which was the greatest damage they sustained in their whole march. 5. The notice and orders came to Goring when he was in one of his jovial exercises; which he received with mirth, and slighting those who sent them, as men who took alarms too warmly; and he continued his delights till all the enemy's horse were passed through his quarters; nor did then pursue them in any time.









Sentence 5 will then run : ὁ δὲ Γωρύων, ἀγγέλου περὶ τούτων ἤκοντος ὡς βοηθεῖν δεῖ, ἐπεὶ εὐφραινόμενος ἔτυχε κατὰ τὸ εἰωθός, καταγελῶν δὴ ὀλιγώρει τῶν πεμφάντων, ὡς θᾶσσον δεδιότων· οὐδὲ ἠδόμενος [οἱ τῆς εὐωχίας, οἱ τῆς παιδιᾶς] ἐπαύσατο πρὶν οἱ ἐκείνων ἵππεῖς πάντες παρῆλθον· ὥστε τέλος διώκων οὐκέτι δὴ κατέλαβεν.

Note πρὶν with the indicative, regularly after negatives when both verbs are narrative. Note also the dramatic particles.











legal way' will be naturally adverbs. Lastly, 'Whitehall' may be simply 'homewards,' οἴκαδε.

The whole will then be : ὅπου γὰρ ἂν εὖρη ξυλλαβεῖν βεβουλευῆσθαι. ταῦτα δὲ εἰπὼν καὶ ἅμα περιβλέψας τὸν ἐπιστάτην ἐπήρετο εἰ πάρεσιν· σιωπῶντος δὲ τούτου ἠσθῆσθαι ἔφη πάντας οἰχομένους, ἀξιοῦν δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἤκωσι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν πέμψαι· ἀπομνύναι γάρ, εἰ βασιλεὺς δεῖ πιστεύειν, μηδὲν βίαιον μηδέποτε βουλευῆσαι, ἀλλὰ πάντα ἐνόμως καὶ δικαίως πράξειν. τοσαῦτα δὲ λέξας οἴκαδε ἀπῆλθεν.

Note ἀπομνύναι, 'to swear a negative.'









to the next clause, it may be treated as in the English : but I have thought it rather more convenient to tack it on to the other, as it gives the *reason* why there was no need to be dejected. In phrasing, use for 'dejection' words for 'hopeless' or 'dispirited,' *δύσελπις, ἀθυμείν, ἐλπίδα ἀποβαλεῖν*. 'Timbers,' *ξύλα*, often contemptuously applied to ships: 'shore' may be *αἰγιαλός*, but is usually either 'sea,' *θάλασσα*, or, 'land,' *γῆ*, according as we are speaking from the point of view of the land or sea respectively. 'Double the first' may be literal, *διπλάσια τῶν προτέρων*, or it may be still simpler, *δὺς τοσαῦτα*.

The sentence will then be: *οὐδὲ ἐλπίδα δεῖν ἀποβαλεῖν εἰ ξύλα τινὰ διέφθαρται, ὡς ἀφθόνου ὕλης παρὰ τῆ θαλάσσης ὑπαρχούσης, ἣν καὶ δὺς τοσαύτας ναῦς δέη ποιεῖσθαι*.

Note middle *ποιεῖσθαι* of making ships.

5. Moreover the hill tribes, who had before repudiated their rule, had suffered for their rebellion, just as the present victorious rebels would doubtless one day rue their audacity.

The arrangement of the thoughts is here very artificial in the English: the case to be proved is that of the *present rebels*, and the comparison adduced to prove it is that of the *hill tribes*: but in the English it looks at first sight as if it were the other way up. In doing it into Greek we must revert to the natural order, and say, 'as the hill tribes had,' etc., 'so the present rebels,' etc. 'Repudiated their rule' is a phrase which belongs to the style of all this passage, and is merely a rather verbose equivalent of 'rebel,' to save repetition: but the more business-like Greek is not afraid of repetition, when it is wanted for the sense.

There is no further difficulty, and the Greek will be: *καὶ ὡσπερ οἱ ἐκ τῶν ὄρων πρότερον ἀποστάντες δίκην ἤδη ἔδοσαν, οὕτω καὶ τοὺς νῦν ἀφεστῶτας καὶ κρατοῦντας τὴν τόλμαν ἔτι μεταγνώσεσθαι*.







phrases: 'gentlemen,' if there is emphasis on the class-distinction, may be *ἰππεῖς*: if no such emphasis, *ἄνδρες* is enough. Here we may take our choice. 'Engaging' here is not in its common sense of 'hiring,' but simply means 'persuading,' *πείθειν*. 'Heir-apparent' is *διάδοχος τῆς ἀρχῆς*.

The whole is then: *τέλος δὲ σαφέστερόν τι ἐμήνυσαν, ὡς ἰππεῖς δύο Θετταλοὶ πάλαι ἄνδρας τινὰς λαυθάνουσι πείθοντες, ἐπειδὴν καιρὸς γένηται, ἐπαναστήναι, καὶ μεθ' ὄπλων συνελθόντας πᾶσι προειπεῖν τὸν Ἐξέτηρον δεῖν τῷ βασιλεῖ διάδοχον γενέσθαι τῆς ἀρχῆς.*

3. Henry would not act against so high a noble without clearer evidence. But he despatched privately two of his attendants into Cornwall to make inquiries, directing them to represent themselves as being merely on a visit to their friends, and to do their best to discover the truth.

There is here in the sense, though after the common English fashion slightly concealed, an antithesis between what he *did privately* and what he was reluctant to do *openly*. This in the Greek should appear more plainly; *φανερῶς μὲν . . . οὐκ ἤθελεν*. Again, 'act' is suggestive rather than clear: express the full meaning in Greek, and say 'use violence.' 'On a visit' is only 'come to.'

We shall then have: *ὁ δὲ βασιλεύς φανερῶς μὲν ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον ἄνδρα οὐδὲν ἤθελε βίαιον δράσαι, ὡς οὐπω πιστὰ ἔχων τεκμήρια· λάθρα δὲ ὑπηρέτα δύο ἐκεῖσε ἔπεμψε πεισομένω περὶ τοῦ πράγματος, κελεύσας παρὰ φίλους φάσκειν ἤκειν, ὥστε πάσῃ τέχνῃ ἐξευρεῖν τὰληθές.*

Note (1) the position of *φάσκειν*, *shuffled* into the sentence as usual; —(2) that *φάσκειν* and *φάσκων* are commoner (in Thucydides' time) than *φάναι* and *φάς*; —(3) *πάσῃ τέχνῃ*, idiomatic for 'by all means.'



thence,' or even 'those across the sea.' 'Usual mode of conveyance' may be much shortened: 'under the horse's belly' may be simply 'beneath.' In the last clause it will be obviously better to make the conspirator the subject all through. 'Took time by the forelock' is done briefly by the word *φθάνω*.

We then turn the whole sentence as follows: *ἄμα δὲ ἐν ᾧ ταῦτα ἐδήλουν κατὰ τύχην τοιούδε τι ἐγένετο ὥστε καὶ μᾶλλον πιστεύειν. ἄλους γὰρ δὴ τις ὡς ἄγγελος ὦν παρὰ τῶν πέραν, ἐπεὶ ἐς πόλιν ἔδει κομίζειν, ἐφ' ἵππῳ κατὰ τὸ εἰωθὸς καθήμενος, δεδεμένων κάτωθεν τῶν ποδῶν, οὕτω δὴ ἀπήγετο. ἐν δὲ τῇ ὁδῷ τῶν ξυνωμοτῶν τις ἐντυχὼν ἀνέγνω τὸν ἄνδρα. καὶ δεδιὼς μὴ κατάδηλοι μέλλουσι γενέσθαι, φθάσας πρὸς τοὺς ἄρχοντας αὐτὸς τὰ πάντα ἐμήνυσεν.*

Note (1) the actives *πιστεύειν* and *κομίζειν* with subjects unexpressed but readily supplied;—(2) *οὕτω δὴ* after circumstances fully explained;—(3) *μὴ* with indicative;—(4) the pregnant use of *πρὸς τοὺς ἄρχοντας*, implying 'went' to the archons.





are purchasing a carpenter or weaver, we object to one however honest, if he does not possess the accomplishments for which we bought him. But if we buy a man to be a steward or shepherd, we care for nothing but honesty, industry, and carefulness. 7. So Rome chooses her magistrates to be stewards of the state: if they have any accomplishments besides, she is quite willing it should be so: but if not, she is satisfied that they should be men of worth and high character.

1. You quote the triumphs of Marius and Didius, and ask me what distinctions of the kind Plancius has won: as if in truth those whom you speak of had been elected to magistracies because they had triumphed, and not rather earned their triumphs because they had conducted themselves well in the offices to which they had been appointed.

In the first clause, 'quote' and 'ask,' being connected, must be turned into participle and verb: 'triumphs' and 'distinctions' will be both verbs—'how he triumphed,' 'when he was distinguished.' The rest of the first sentence is plain enough: we only need to remember that 'and not rather' in Greek is generally '*but* not rather.' 'As if' may be either ὥσπερ with the genitive absolute, or ὥσπερ εἰ with a finite verb.

We shall then have: Εἶτα δὲ τὸν Μάριον καὶ τὸν Δίδιον ὡς ἐπόμενον διεξιῶν, οὕτωςί ποτε ἐτιμήθη ἐρωτᾶς, ὥσπερ εἰ ἐκεῖνοι διὰ τὰς πομπὰς ἤρξαν, ἀλλ' οὐ μᾶλλον ἐν ταῖς ἀρχαῖς ἃς ἐπετρέποντο εὖ πράξαντες οὕτω δὴ ἐπόμευσαν.

Notice (1) ἤρξαν, simple Greek for 'were elected to magistracies,' aorist giving the *act of becoming* officials (ingressive aorist);—(2) accusative after ἐπιτρέπομαι, 'to be intrusted with a thing': idiomatic use;—(3) οὕτω δὴ, idiomatic after participles giving the *circumstances*.







be sufficient to say ἧς δεῖ. Again, in the last sentence, 'we care for nothing but' is a little less precise than it would be in Greek: we should say 'all else is of no value compared with,' 'we count of highest importance to get.' Again, the qualities 'honesty, industry,' etc., will be done by adjectives.

The sentence will then be: οὕτω γὰρ δούλους ὠνούμενοι, εἰ μὲν τέκτονα ἢ ὑφαντὴν ζητῶμεν, οὐδὲ τὸν δικαίωτατον ἀνδρα πρῆμιον, τῆς τέχνης ἧς δεῖ μὴ ἔμπειρον ὄντα· εἰ δὲ ποιμένα ἢ ταμίαν, τὰλλα πάντα παρ' οὐδὲν ποιούμεθα πρὸς τὸ πιστὸν ἄνδρα καὶ ἐπιμελῆ καὶ φιλόπονον κτήσασθαι.

Note: we say παρ' οὐδὲν ποιείσθαι, but περὶ πολλοῦ, περὶ πλείονος, περὶ πλείστου ποιείσθαι.

7. So Rome chooses her magistrates to be stewards of the state: if they have any accomplishments besides, she is quite willing it should be so: but if not, she is satisfied that they should be men of worth and high character.

This being rhetoric, we may use the abstract 'the city,' a thing which in narrative we should not do, but say 'the citizens.' In the rest there is hardly anything which we have not already had.

The last sentence will then run: ὡσαύτως δὲ τοὺς ἄρχοντας ἢ πόλις αἰρεῖται ὥστε τοῦ κοινοῦ ταμίας εἶναι, καὶ εἰ μὲν ἄλλην τινὰ ἐπιστήμην ἔχωσιν, ἀγαπᾶ, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀρκεῖ γοῦν ἐπιεικεῖς καὶ δικαίους αἰρεθῆναι.

Note (1) the particles ὡσαύτως, μὲν, δέ, and γοῦν;—(2) ὥστε, used, as it frequently is, of the *contemplated* consequence, and so almost *final*;—(3) the more idiomatic repetition in Greek of the main idea αἰρεθῆναι, where in English we say 'they should be,' meaning *the men who are chosen should be*.



1. I remember the time well. The sufferings throughout the country were fearful : and you who live now, but were not of an age to observe what was passing in the country then, can have no idea of the state of your country in that year.

The difficulty in this beautiful passage (from Mr. Bright's account of the beginnings of his labours in the work of agitating against the Corn Laws) is to give the *feeling*. The style has to be quite simple and unadorned like the English : the touches of poetic expression must not be omitted, or the effect will be lost : but they must be used with extreme rare, or the Greek will seem turgid and artificial, which will be worse than anything.

In the first sentence the main difficulty is with the word *country*, which is no less than three times repeated : this is, even in the English, plain almost to baldness, and in Greek would hardly be tolerable. Once we have noticed it, it is not difficult to avoid (in translating) the repetition. Again, the simple phrase 'you who live now' can hardly be done literally : the antithesis would be false, because they were living then as well as now : and Greek is very careful to avoid such blemishes. We will translate by the sense, and say, 'who now are men, but then were children.' The rest is easy, and the first sentence will then run : καὶ ἐκείων τὸν καιρὸν εὖ μέμνημαι· πάντες γὰρ οἱ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ οὕτω δεινὰ ἔταλαιπωροῦντο ὥστε μηδ' ἂν εἰκάζειν δύνασθαι τοὺς νῦν μὲν ἄνδρας γενομένους τότε δὲ παῖδας ὄντας οὐδ' ἰκανοὺς τὰ τοιαῦτα ἐνθυμῆσθαι.

Note : The negative in the last clause, if it came close to the τοὺς, would naturally be the generic μή, but it is so far off that in the phrase 'children, and not capable,' Greek would naturally revert to οὐδέ.







































































1. 'But this is the difficulty I find,' said the captain to the priest, 'how it is that you, educated people that you are, can believe such monstrous absurdities.'

We had better in this piece, where the conversation does not proceed as in a play, but is reported as in a story, follow those Platonic dialogues where the talk is similarly reported. The constantly recurring words, 'he said,' 'said the other,' 'the captain replied,' etc., are put in just here and there where it is better or clearer for the sense. Remember that the Greek allows the variety of using the older forms ἦ δ' ὄς, ὄς δ' ἔφη, for 'he said,' 'said he.' In the first clause we had better put 'priest' into the vocative, ὦ ἱερεῦ, after the Greek fashion, and make it part of the captain's address. 'Is my difficulty,' of course, will be personal, as usual: τοῦτ' ἀμνηχανῶ, or ἀπορῶ. For 'educated people,' we may use the idiomatic turn εὖ ἔχειν παιδείας. 'Monstrous absurdities' will naturally be two adjectives, according to the common idiom: 'monstrous and absurd things,' ἄτοπα καὶ θαυμάσια.

The whole will then be as follows: *περὶ δὲ τούτου, ἔφη ὁ ναύκληρος, ὦ ἱερεῦ, ἀμνηχάνως ἔχω, πῶς ἄρα ὑμεῖς, εὖ ἔχοντες παιδείας, οὕτω θαυμάσια καὶ ἄτοπα ἀποδέχεσθε.*

Note (1) ἄρα dramatic, as so often;—(2) ἀποδέχεσθαι idiomatic, for 'to accept a statement from another.'

2. 'Have you,' replied the priest, 'ever heard of such a thing as faith?'

'Many a time, but I prefer experience.'

'Nay,' said the other, 'have you ever been in these seas before?'

'Never.'

'Then, what guide have you to keep you clear of reefs?'

'I've got the best Admiralty charts,' said the captain, 'and my own eyes into the bargain.'

In the first question, perhaps, it is as well to put 'faith' *strongly to the front*, and say, 'have you ever heard about





The sentence will then be: οὐκ οὐκ ἔμπειρος ὢν (ἔφη ὁ ἱερεύς) οὐτε τῆς ταύτης θαλάσσης οὐτε τῆς δέλτου ὅμως ταύτην ἔχων καὶ περὶ ψυχῆς πλεῖς κινδυνεύων· τί γὰρ ἄλλο ἢ πιστεύεις;

4. 'Let me ask a question, too. You know nothing about the seaworthiness of this craft, or the ability of her master. Why, you might have come aboard a regular pirate, for anything you know, when I come to think of it. I quite wonder at your rashness.'

The first clause may be done literally: or we may use the rather more common form of expression: 'you in your turn answer,' καὶ σὺ ἐν μέρει ἀποκρίνου. Next we notice that the speaker, after asking leave to put a question, does not put it strictly as a question, but merely expresses his surprise. In Greek we had better not allow this irregularity: but, having asked the man to answer, put the rest as a question. Perhaps something of this kind: 'how you dared to come aboard, though knowing nothing,' etc.

The second clause will then be of this sort: 'what prevents it from being a pirate ship?' τί κωλύει μὴ οὐ ληστικὴν εἶναι; 'When I come to think of it,' may be translated literally, ὅταν ἐνθυμῶμαι: or it will, perhaps, be enough to say, ἐμοὶ γοῦν, 'to my mind, at least.'

The whole will then be: καὶ γὰρ σὺ, ἔφη, ἐν μέρει ἀποκρίνου, πῶς οὐδὲν εἰδὼς οὐτ' εἰ ἰκανὸν τὸ πλοῖον οὐτε εἰ ἔμπειρος ὁ ναύκληρος ὅμως ἐσβῆναι ἐτόλμησας· τί γὰρ κωλύει ὅσον σέ γ' εἰδέναι μὴ οὐ ληστικὴν εἶναι; ὥστε ἐμοὶ γοῦν θαυμασίως ὡς τολμηρὸς εἶναι δοκεῖς.

Note (1) for 'seaworthy' it is enough to use the simple word 'adequate,' ἰκανός:—(2) the idiomatic restrictive infinitive, ὅσον σέ γ' εἰδέναι:—(3) the normal μὴ οὐ after τί κωλύει, which means 'nothing hinders.'



XIX.—*FRIENDS' VERSES*—(BOSWELL).

1. *Miss Reynolds*.—And what did you think of the poem?

*Johnson*.—Why, it was very well for a young miss's verses: that is to say, compared with excellence, nothing: but very well for the person who wrote them. I am vexed at being shown verses in that manner.

2. *Miss Reynolds*.—But if they should be good, why not give them hearty praise?

*Johnson*.—Why, madam, because I have not then got the better of my bad humour from having been shown them. You must consider, madam, beforehand, they may be bad as well as good. Nobody has a right to put another under such a difficulty, that he must either hurt the person by telling the truth, or hurt himself by telling what is not true.

3. *Boswell*.—A man often shows his writings to people of eminence, to obtain from them, either from their good-nature, or from their not being able to tell the truth firmly, a commendation of which he may afterwards avail himself.

4. *Johnson*.—Very true, sir. Therefore, the man who is asked by an author, what he thinks of his work, is put to the *torture*, and is not obliged to speak the truth: so that what he says is not considered as his opinion: yet he hath said it, and cannot retract it: and this author, *when mankind are hunting him with a canister at his*

















νικῆσαι ἢ δειλίαν καὶ ἄνοιαν· εἶτα δὲ ναύαρχός τις κατα-  
σκόπων ἔφη ἀμελεία μὴ ὅτι προδοῦναι (ὡς διανοεῖτο) τοῖς  
πολεμίοις τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἡσηθηῖναι.

Note the idiom *μὴ ὅτι*, which (with negative following) means 'so far from doing . . . he did not even . . .'

3. Three kings protested to me that in their whole reign they never did once prefer any person of merit, unless by mistake, or treachery of some minister in whom they confided: neither would they do it if they were to live again; and they showed, with great strength of reason, that the royal throne could not be supported without corruption, because that positive, confident, restive temper which virtue infused into a man was a perpetual clog to public business.

The emphatic phrase, 'never once in their whole reign,' it is perhaps enough to render by the strong word, *μηδεπώποτε*. 'Prefer' is of course technical, and requires interpretation; it means, 'appoint to office,' *ἐς ἀρχὴν καταστήσαι*. 'Of merit' will in Greek be the more direct and simple 'of worthy persons,' *τῶν ἀξίων*. Finally, the abstracts, 'by mistake' and 'by treachery,' will of course be done in the personal way as usual. In the latter half of the passage we may perhaps take one Greek word for 'to show with great strength of reason,' namely, *διισχυρίζεσθαι*, which means 'to insist on,' 'to strongly show'; or if this does not appear to be sufficiently near the English, then we may say, 'they affirmed, saying persuasive things,' or something of that sort. 'Throne . . . be supported,' must of course be done more plainly and without metaphor. Again, 'without corruption' must be personal: 'without the people being corrupted.' The last clause of all requires a complete recasting, simply because the whole structure of it is based on the English abstract and personifying method of expressing ideas. There are naturally many possible ways of doing this satisfactorily, one of which is to say, 'owing to virtue men grow so . . . that







ἐπεὶ δὲ οἱ μὲν μισητῖα, οἱ δὲ τῷ τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸν βασιλέα προδοῦναι, οἱ δὲ τῷ ἀδίκως τῶν ἀναιτίων καταγῶναι ἐπὶ διαφθορᾷ, πλοῦτον καὶ δόξαν ὠμολόγουν κτήσασθαι, οὐ δήπου νεμεσητὸν εἰ τοιαῦτα μαθὼν οὕτω διετέθην ὥστε ἡττόν τι τοὺς εὐγενεῖς σέβεσθαι ἐθέλειν οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ φύσει εἶωθα αὐτοὺς πάντων μᾶλλον τιμᾶν, καὶ ἀξίους οἶμαι εἶναι ὡς ὑψίστους ὄντας ὑφ' ἡμῶν τῶν φαυλοτέρων ἀεὶ τοιαῦτα τιμᾶσθαι.





## 2.

The island, not yet Britain, but Albion, was in a manner desert and inhospitable ; kept only by a remnant of giants, whose excessive force<sup>1</sup> and tyranny had consumed the rest. Them Brutus destroys, and to his people divides the land, which with some reference to his own name he thenceforth calls Britain. To Corineus, Cornwall, as we now call it, fell by lot ; the rather by him liked, for that the hugest giants, in rocks and caves, were said to lurk there ; which kind of monsters to deal with was his old care and exercise.<sup>1</sup> And here with leave<sup>2</sup> bespoken to recite a grand fable, though dignified by our best poets : While Brutus, on a certain festival day solemnly kept on that shore, where he first landed, was with the people in great jollity and mirth, a crew of these savages breaking in upon them, began on a sudden to try<sup>2</sup> another sort of game than at such a meeting was expected. But at length by many hands overcome, Goemagog, the hugest, is reserved alive that with him Corineus might try his strength ; whom, in a wrestle, the terrible giant catching aloft, with a parlous hug broke three of his ribs, nevertheless the other, heaving him up by main force, and bearing him on his shoulders to the next high rock, threw him headlong, all shattered, into the sea, and left his name on the cliff, called ever after The Giant's Leap.

<sup>1</sup> § 2<sup>2</sup> § 16.

## 3.

Burghley reminded her of her correspondence<sup>1</sup> with the Catholics. She adhered to her point, that she had done no more than she had always warned the Queen she would do, — throw<sup>2</sup> herself on the support of the Catholic powers. She continued<sup>3</sup> her denial to the conspiracy to assassinate, and no question could shake the constancy with which she clung to it ; no cross-question could entangle her in contradiction. She still stoutly declared that she knew nothing of the plot. So the first day closed. She had produced some effect, but probably less than she had expected. When the court resumed next morning she was warmer and more passionate. She complained that her reputation was argued away by the<sup>4</sup>







## 8.

Of all the conspirators, Fenius Rufus was the one whose fate deserved the least pity. As prefect of the guards, he contrived adroitly to place himself on the tribunal by the side of Tigellinus, and sought to screen<sup>1</sup> himself from inquiry<sup>2</sup> by the violence with which he judged his own associates. Denounced at last by one of the victims,<sup>3</sup> he turned pale, stammered, and was unable to defend himself. The accused were speedily convicted.<sup>4</sup> Doomed without mercy by this domestic inquisition, they were allowed to choose their mode of death, an indulgence which spared the Government the odium of a public sentence.<sup>5</sup> When escape was impossible, the culprits suffered with the callous fortitude which had become habitual with their class<sup>5</sup> under the terrors of the imperial tyranny. If they deigned to flatter the Prince with their last breath, it was for the sake of their children. Lucan died with a firmness which, while he still hoped for pardon, is said to have failed him; and when his veins were opened in the bath, found consolation in reciting some of his own verses, descriptive of a monstrous death by bleeding at every pore.

<sup>1</sup> § 9.<sup>2</sup> § 1.<sup>3</sup> § 3.<sup>4</sup> § 21.<sup>5</sup> § 5.

## 9.

The fight<sup>1</sup> began with small shot<sup>2</sup> on both sides, but presently was continued by the cannon,<sup>2</sup> the English endeavouring to beat the Scots out of the church<sup>2</sup> steeple, the Scots to beat the English out of the sconces; by that time it was low-water, the Scots had made a breach with their cannon in the greater sconce, where Colonel Lansford commanded, and divers were slain, which struck such a fear into the soldiers, who had but a slight acquaintance with the terrible face of war, and these frightful shapes of death, that, notwithstanding all the persuasions and entreaties of that brave commander, they basely threw down their arms and deserted the service; they also who maintained the other breast-work retreating from *it*, the Scots who, from the rising ground, perceived their disorder, immediately commanded a body of horse under Sir



Strafford, and the obtaining a bill<sup>5</sup> for the sitting of the present Parliament till they should be dissolved by their own consent.

Of which the reader will receive a more full account in the second volume of these Collections, this having already risen to an unexpected bulk,<sup>6</sup> whither, to avoid repetition, he is referred.

<sup>5</sup> § 25.

<sup>6</sup> § 12.

## 12.

His Majesty saw, and with an admirable patience supported these unjust procedures; but alas! he had the wolf by the ears, bitten while he held him, but worried if he let him go:<sup>1</sup> for there were now two armies in the kingdom, which<sup>2</sup> together with his former expenses in the northern expeditions, had plunged him into an irrecoverable debt, without the assistance of Parliamentary supplies; without money there was nothing to be done, the posture of his affairs appearing so ruinous, and no money was to be had but upon such terms as the faction pleased; one of which was the disvoting of the bishops:<sup>3</sup> and whoever curiously observes the movement of affairs will see that the House of Commons,<sup>3</sup> notwithstanding the compliment they made of inspecting his revenue, yet raised money by inches,<sup>4</sup> and by the dilatory proceedings in the Scots' Treaty, who they might with half the expense have obliged to disband and return into their country, they still increased the King's necessities<sup>5</sup> and the charge of the kingdom before they raised money to defray them.

<sup>1</sup> § 11.

<sup>2</sup> §§ 5, 13.

<sup>3</sup> § 25.

<sup>4</sup> § 9.

<sup>5</sup> § 3.

## 13.

How infinitely this great Prince was abused and misrepresented to his subjects by these factious people in private, none can doubt who does but consider that even this speech was represented in public by the prints<sup>1</sup> so different both from his Majesty's words and sense, as if they had a design to prepare the mind of the nation for the belief of that plot of a design to bring up the armies to London, and to bring





## 15.

Cawnpore was alive<sup>1</sup> with all the ruffianism of the region. All these scoundrels took their turn at the pleasant<sup>2</sup> and comparatively safe<sup>2</sup> amusement of keeping up the fire on the English people behind the mud walls. Whenever a regular attack was made the assailants invariably came to grief.<sup>3</sup> The little garrison, thinning<sup>3</sup> in numbers every day, and almost every hour,<sup>4</sup> held out with splendid obstinacy. The little population of women and children behind the entrenchments had no roof to shelter them from the fierce<sup>5</sup> Indian sun. They cowered under the scanty shadow of the little walls, often at the imminent peril of the unceasing Sepoy bullets. The only water for their drinking was to be had from a single well, at which the guns<sup>4</sup> of the assailants were unceasingly levelled. To go to the well and draw water became the task<sup>6</sup> of self-sacrificing heroes, who might with better chances of safety have led a forlorn hope.<sup>7</sup> The water which the fainting women and children drank might have seemed<sup>8</sup> to be reddened by blood, for only at the price of blood was it ever obtained. It may seem a trivial detail, but there was not one spongeful<sup>7</sup> of water to be had for the purposes of personal cleanliness. The inmates of that ghastly garrison were dying like flies.<sup>7</sup> One does not know which to call the greater: the suffering of the women or the bravery of the men.

<sup>1</sup> § 9.    <sup>2</sup> § 7.    <sup>3</sup> § 16.    <sup>4</sup> § 25.    <sup>5</sup> § 7.    <sup>6</sup> § 14.    <sup>7</sup> § 16.    <sup>8</sup> § 15.

## 16.

A strange experience occurred in the autumn of the year 1879.<sup>1</sup> A brother of mine had been from home for three or four days, when, one afternoon, at half-past five<sup>1</sup> (as nearly as possible), I was astonished to hear my name called out very distinctly. I so clearly recognised my brother's voice that I looked all over the house for him, but not finding him, and *indeed* knowing that he must be distant some forty miles, I *ended* by attributing the incident to a fancied delusion,<sup>2</sup> and



## 18.

Something of these doings was known<sup>1</sup> to Cecil, and more was suspected. It was time that they should end,<sup>2</sup> and accident provided<sup>3</sup> the means of ending them. It happened one day that de Quadra had occasion to send his confidential<sup>4</sup> secretary on some matter of business to Cecil. Borghese—so the secretary was called—was the person who ciphered<sup>5</sup> de Quadra's letters, and held the keys<sup>5</sup> of his correspondence. He went over to the English Government and offered to betray all that he knew. Finding his position desperate, de Quadra looked his misfortune in the face.<sup>6</sup> He went to Elizabeth, told her (with so worldly wise a person it was unnecessary to mince matters<sup>6</sup>) that he had spared the life of the man to prevent disturbance, and requested her to send him out of the realm. Elizabeth, who as yet was imperfectly informed about Borghese's revelations, said that she had every desire to gratify the bishop, but that she could not send a man away merely for revealing secrets of state to her own ministers. Two days after she sent him word that his servant was arrested, and that if he had any complaint to bring she was ready to hear it. He replied that he had not asked for the man's arrest, but for his expulsion. He discovered that his secretary was at large in the palace, and that Cecil was busy daily taking down his information. He demanded<sup>7</sup> an audience again, and it was refused.

<sup>1</sup> § 13.    <sup>2</sup> § 15.    <sup>3</sup> § 2.    <sup>4</sup> § 7.    <sup>5</sup> § 25.    <sup>6</sup> § 9.    <sup>7</sup> § 21.

## 19.

The bishop of Carthage was sensible that he should be singled out for one of the first victims,<sup>1</sup> and the frailty of nature tempted him<sup>2</sup> to withdraw himself, by secret flight, from the danger and honour of martyrdom; but, soon recovering that fortitude which his character required,<sup>3</sup> he returned to his gardens, and patiently expected the ministers of death. Two officers of rank, who were intrusted with *that* commission, placed Cyprian between them in a chariot, and, as the Proconsul was not then at leisure, they conducted



## 21.

It required no small audacity<sup>1</sup> on the part of the Queen, when her harbours were the scene of outrages so unparalleled,<sup>2</sup> to send a minister to Madrid to settle her differences with the Spanish king. She calculated however on the notoriously<sup>3</sup> extreme reluctance of Philip to enter on a quarrel with her. The unlicensed violences<sup>4</sup> of her subjects, if he was without the courage to resent them, might increase his anxiety for a better understanding<sup>5</sup> with her; and she probably expected that Philip would submit to any conditions which she might be pleased to dictate. She was herself uneasy at the possible consequences<sup>6</sup> of her own behaviour to France. She trusted, perhaps,<sup>7</sup> to Philip's alarm at the report of her intended marriage, and she may have hoped that he would meet her overtures with an open hand.<sup>8</sup> She accordingly resolved to brazen<sup>9</sup> it out, and sent an ambassador to Spain, just as if she was completely innocent of any responsibility<sup>9</sup> for the piratical attacks of the English ships on the Spanish merchant vessels in the Channel. The King was naturally<sup>10</sup> in the greatest perplexity; but remembering his father's views about the importance of the English alliance, he shut his eyes<sup>11</sup> and accepted the ambassador as if nothing had happened.

<sup>1</sup> § 13.    <sup>2</sup> § 12.    <sup>3</sup> § 7.    <sup>4</sup> § 2.    <sup>5</sup> § 3.    <sup>6</sup> § 20.    <sup>7</sup> § 9.    <sup>8</sup> § 16.  
<sup>9</sup> § 17    <sup>10</sup> § 20 (*f.*).    <sup>11</sup> § 6.

## 22.

The strictness of the watch over Mary Stuart was no sooner relaxed than her jailer, who, though himself an Englishman, was strongly inclined toward the Catholic Queen, and would have strained a point<sup>1</sup> to do her any honourable service, found her again busy at the old bad work.<sup>2</sup> She was detected once more trying to bribe his servants, and to smuggle letters out of the prison to her friends abroad. The net had again to be drawn tighter.<sup>3</sup> Her people were briefly told,<sup>4</sup> in the pregnant style of those times,<sup>5</sup> that if there was more of such work they would be sent straight to London to be hanged. Mary, *thus baffled in her plottings*, fell back upon her stormy manners and impotent<sup>6</sup> threats; and her jailer wrote that she had









## 28.

The Commissioner was sent out to the Ionian Islands, and arrived there in the close of the summer. He called together the Senate, and endeavoured to satisfy them as to the real nature of his mission. He explained that he had not come there to discuss the propriety of maintaining the English Protectorate,<sup>1</sup> but only to inquire into the best way of securing the just claims of the islands<sup>2</sup> by means of that Protectorate. The visit of the Commissioner was not, however, a very favourable enterprise for those who were anxious that the Protectorate should be continued, and that the islanders should be brought to acquiesce in it as inevitable. The population persisted in regarding him as a lover of the Greeks, and wherever he went he was received with the honours due to a liberator. In vain he repeated his assurances that he was come, not to deliver them from the Protectorate, but to reconcile them to it. The National Assembly passed a formal resolution declaring for union with Greece. Public speakers at home wondered and raged over the impertinence of the Greek population, who preferred union with Greece to dependence on England. But sensible men saw that if the case was so, the dependence could not long be maintained.

<sup>1</sup> § 25.<sup>2</sup> §§ 1, 3.

## 29.

These political philosophers institute a comparison. They<sup>1</sup> find the Briton better off than the Pole, and they immediately come to the conclusion that the Briton is so well off because his bread is dear, and the Pole is so ill off because his bread is cheap. Why, is there a single good which in this way I could not prove to be an evil, or a single evil which I could not prove to be a good? Take lameness.<sup>1</sup> I will prove that it is the best thing in the world to be lame, for I can show you men who are lame and yet are much happier than men who have the use of their legs.<sup>2</sup> I will prove health to be a calamity, for I can easily find you people in excellent *health* whose fortunes have been wrecked,<sup>3</sup> whose characters *have been blasted*,<sup>3</sup> and who are much more wretched than



sistency, which seems to shock the noble Lord, anything but the natural and inevitable progress of all reform<sup>3</sup>? People who are oppressed, but who have no hope of obtaining entire justice, beg to be relieved from the most galling part of what they suffer. They assure the oppressor that if he will only relax a little of his severity they will be quite content; and perhaps at the time they believe they will be content. But are expressions of this sort, are mere supplications uttered under distress, to stop every person who utters them and all his posterity to the end of time from asking for entire justice? Am I debarred from trying to recover property of which I have been robbed, because, when the robber's pistol<sup>4</sup> was at my breast, I begged him to take everything that I have and spare my life?

<sup>3</sup> §§ 1, 2, 3.

<sup>4</sup> §§ 6, 16.

### 32.

In conclusion, I wish to invite, as I have done on previous occasions, I wish to invite alternative<sup>1</sup> suggestions. I have asked for them before, and I ask for them again. I say to my opponents: If you do not like my remedies—if, on the one hand, you think them inadequate; if, on the other hand, you think them extravagant, let us know how you will deal with the problem now before you. How do you propose to help the poor? How do you propose to deal with the competition<sup>2</sup> which now reduces wages to the barest pittance<sup>3</sup>? How do you propose to stop the flow<sup>3</sup> of emigration which goes on from the country into the towns? How do you propose to increase the protection of the soil? If you have a better way, we shall joyfully hear of it; but, for my part, neither sneers nor abuse, nor opposition shall induce me to accept as the will of the Almighty, and the unalterable dispensation of His providence,<sup>4</sup> a state of things under which millions lead sordid, hopeless, and monotonous lives, without pleasure in the present, and without hope for the future. The issue is for you; and, for my part, I believe that what the wise and learned have failed to accomplish, the poor and lowly will achieve for themselves.

<sup>1</sup> § 2.

<sup>2</sup> § 1.

<sup>3</sup> § 16.

<sup>4</sup> § 2.



but did I ever say that those tumults and outrages ought to be tolerated? I did attribute the riots, the burning of corn-stacks, the destruction of property, to the obstinacy with which the Ministers of the Crown had refused to listen to the demands of the people; but did I ever say that the rioters ought not to be imprisoned, or that the incendiaries ought not to be hanged? I did ascribe the disorders in the various towns to the unwise rejection of the Bill by the Lords<sup>4</sup>; but did I ever say that such excesses as were committed in those towns ought not to be put down, if necessary, by the sword<sup>5</sup>?

<sup>4</sup> § 25.

<sup>5</sup> § 6.

### 35.

This was the advice which a wise and honest Minister would have given to Charles. These were the principles on which that unhappy prince should have acted. But no.<sup>1</sup> He would govern, I do not say ill, I do not say tyrannically; I say only this: he would govern the men of his time as if they had been the men of a hundred years before; and therefore it was that all his talents and all his virtues did not save him from unpopularity, from civil war, from a prison, from a bar, from a scaffold.<sup>2</sup> These things are written for our instruction. Our lot has been cast in a time analogous in many respects to the time which immediately preceded the meeting of the Long Parliament.<sup>3</sup> There is a change in society. There must be a corresponding change in the Government. We are not, we cannot, in the nature of things, be what our fathers were. We are no more like the men of the time of the American War than the men who cried 'Privilege' round the carriage of Charles were like the men who changed their religion once a year at the bidding of Henry the Eighth.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> § 18.

<sup>2</sup> §§ 3, 6, 16.

<sup>3</sup> § 25.

<sup>4</sup> §§ 3, 16.

### 36.

Yes, you say, but all that display of force was got together *on behalf of the proposal of Caecilius*. And there the orator *went off into a bitter attack on Caecilius*, one of the most



my own teachers were men of a more moderate and humane temper; and if you, Cato, with your endowments, had by some chance had recourse when you were young to these teachers, instead of those you actually consulted and adopted, you might have become, I do not say a wiser man, I do not say a juster nor a stronger man—that is impossible; but, perhaps, a gentler.

The dramatic brevity and vividness must be retained.

### 38.

Suppose I had been speaking, not before our own citizens, not before our allies, not even before men—but before beasts; nay, let me go a step further, and say, not before beasts, but in a desert and barren place, before the very rocks and stones; if I had there uttered aloud this miserable story, I tell you the very mute and inanimate things would have stirred and melted<sup>1</sup> with the recital of such horrors.<sup>2</sup> But now that I am speaking before the highest judicial authority<sup>3</sup> of my country, I ought not to fear that you will fail to take the same view of the case as I do myself: that the scoundrel in the dock is the one man who deserves all these unheard-of punishments, as sure as they were undeserved by the wretches whom he forced to undergo them. A little while ago, Judges, when we were listening to the story of how he devised that cruel and lingering death for those innocent and miserable seamen, we could none of us restrain our tears; and we were right to weep at the undeserved fate of our fellow-creatures and fellow-soldiers; but what will now be our feelings when we hear that a man of our own city and of our own blood has suffered this scandalous outrage<sup>2</sup> at the hands of this common enemy of mankind without the shadow of a palliation<sup>4</sup>?

<sup>1</sup> § 6.

<sup>2</sup> § 26.

<sup>3</sup> § 17.

<sup>4</sup> § 9.

### 39.

I saw that the Senate, without which the State cannot be safe, was practically removed from the State altogether; that *the consuls*, whose duty it was to be the leaders of the public *deliberations*, had taken steps to prevent any public delibera-





## 41.

At first, perhaps, there were some men who, from weakness or from accident, felt the dependence<sup>1</sup> on their parents, or received the benefit from them longer than others, and in such was formed a more deep and strong tie of attachment.<sup>2</sup> And while their neighbours, so soon as they were of adult vigour, heedlessly left the side of their parents, and troubled themselves no more about them, and let them perish,<sup>3</sup> if so it might happen, these few remained with their parents, and grew used to them more and more, and finally even fed and tended them when they grew helpless. Presently they began to be shocked at their neighbours' callous neglect<sup>4</sup> of those who had begotten and borne them, and they expostulated with their neighbours, and entreated and pleaded that their own way was the best. Some suffered,<sup>1</sup> perhaps, for their interference; some had to fight for their parents, to prevent their neighbours maltreating them; and all the more fixed in their new filial feelings did these primitive gropers after morality<sup>5</sup> become.

<sup>1</sup> § 3.<sup>2</sup> § 1.<sup>3</sup> § 21.<sup>4</sup> § 15.<sup>5</sup> § 6.

## 42.

There is another circumstance in which my countrymen have dealt very perversely with me, and that is, in searching not only into my life, but also into the lives of my ancestors. If there has been a blot<sup>1</sup> in my family for these ten generations, it hath been discovered by some or other of my correspondents. In short, I find that the ancient family to which I belong<sup>2</sup> has suffered very much through the malice and prejudice of my enemies. Some of them twit me in the teeth<sup>3</sup> with the conduct of my aunt; nay, there are some who have been so disingenuous as to throw into my dish<sup>1</sup> the marriage of one of my forefathers with a milkmaid,<sup>4</sup> although I myself was the first who discovered that alliance. I reap, however, many benefits from the malice of these enemies, as they let me see my own faults, and give me a view of myself in the worst light, as they hinder me from being blown up by *flattery and self-conceit*, as they make me keep a watchful eye over my own actions; and, at the same time, make me



that they cannot understand the folly they are guilty of, and for that reason they separate themselves from all other company, that they may enjoy the pleasure of talking incoherently without being ridiculous to any but each other. When a man comes into the company he is not obliged to make any other introduction to his discourse, but at once seating himself in a chair, as he is, he speaks in the thread <sup>4</sup> of his own discourse: 'She gave me a very obliging glance; she never looked so well as this evening,' or the like reflection, without regard to any other member of the society, for in this assembly they do not meet to talk to each other; but every man claims the full liberty of talking as he will to himself.

<sup>4</sup> § 16.

#### 45.

At length when these two counsellors, Avarice and Luxury, had wearied themselves with waging war upon each other, they agreed upon an interview, at which none of their counsellors were to be present. It is said that Luxury began the parley, and, after having represented the endless state of war in which they were engaged, told his enemy, with a frankness of heart which is natural to him,<sup>1</sup> that he believed they two should be very good friends were it not for the instigations of Poverty, for that pernicious <sup>2</sup> counsellor made an ill use of his ear, and filled him with groundless apprehensions and prejudices. To this Avarice replied that he looked upon Plenty, the counsellor of his antagonist, as much more pernicious than his own minister, Poverty, for that he was perpetually suggesting pleasures, banishing all the necessary cautions <sup>3</sup> against want, and undermining those principles on which the government of Avarice was founded. At last, in order to an accommodation,<sup>4</sup> they agreed on this preliminary,<sup>4</sup> that each should dismiss his counsel. After this was done, all other differences were soon accommodated,<sup>5</sup> and for the future they resolved to live as good friends and confederates, and share between them whatever conquests were made on either side. For this reason we now find Luxury and Avarice taking possession of the same heart, and dividing *the same person* between them.

<sup>1</sup> § 20.

<sup>2</sup> § 7.

<sup>3</sup> §§ 1, 17.

<sup>4</sup> § 5.

<sup>5</sup> § 2.







‘A thousand times,’ replied he; ‘they loaded<sup>5</sup> me with expressions of gratitude, and solicitations for future favours.’

‘Then,’ said Mencius, smiling, ‘it is unjust to accuse them of ingratitude. You looked for nothing but thanks, and this they gave you, as you yourself declare, repeatedly.’

‘Plainly you are a philosopher,’ said the hermit, and proceeded to prepare a humble repast.

<sup>5</sup> § 6.













